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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report
2nd Quarter 1982

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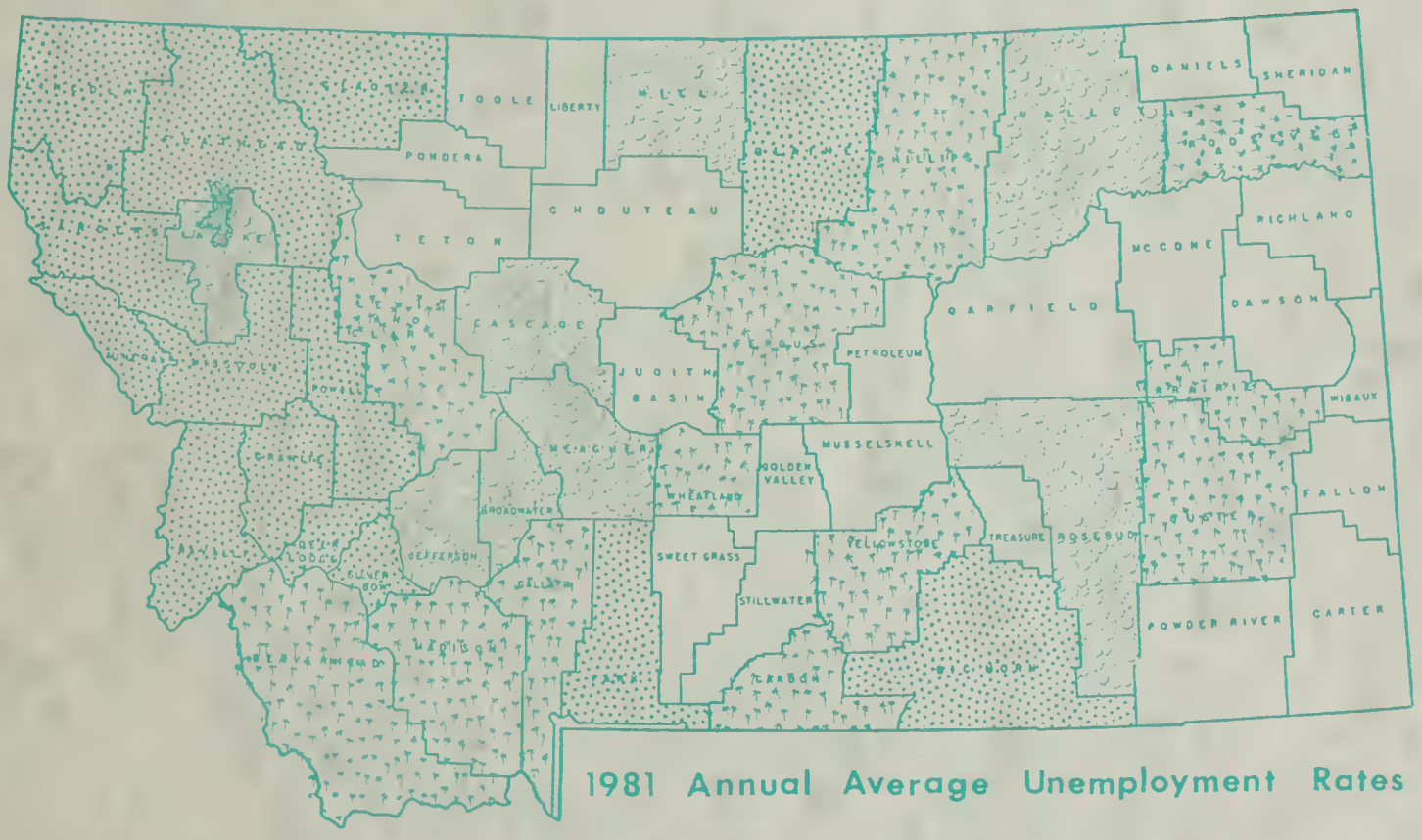

1981 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

1.0 TO 4.0%	6.1 TO 8.0%
4.1 TO 6.0%	8.1 + %

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

QUARTERLY REPORT

2nd Qtr. 1982

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 1 - Number 2

Produced by:
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in cooperation with the
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

10. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

11. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	July 1982 Forecast	June 1982 Prelim.	May 1982 Revised	June 1981 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	394.5	396.0	389.3	395.7
Employment	362.5	360.1	356.2	367.3
Unemployment	32.0	35.9	33.1	28.4
Unemployment Rate	*8.1%*	*9.1%*	*8.5%*	*7.2%*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

• Montana's unemployment rate in June was 9.1 percent which compares to 8.5 percent in May and 7.2 percent in June 1981. The national not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June was 9.8 percent.

• An upswing in both the number of people seeking work and in persons obtaining new jobs normally takes effect in June. The increase in persons unemployed, strongly influenced by the educational system releasing students and aids for the summer, followed the normal seasonal pattern. This year a close look at the establishment-based industrial employment shows employment has not followed the traditional May to June increase. As of June 1982, the increase in the non-agricultural wage and salary employment amounted to only 700 persons. This compares poorly to the past several year's May to June increases which are as follows: 1981-3.7 thousand, 1980-3.1 thousand, 1979-9.0 thousand. The worst year in the 1970's was 1976 with 4.9 thousand. One way of interpreting these numbers is to state that June employment sets the pace of the economy for the rest of the year, and this year's June employment is definitely at an all time low.

• The 1982 Montana winter wheat crop is expected to total 76.5 million bushels--14 percent less than last year. However, some other crops appear to be heading for a better year this year than last year. Comparisons over last year show barley up 30 percent, oats up 36 percent and cherry crop up 70 percent.

• The heavy moisture and cooler weather in April and May has placed spring wheat later in the normal planting and growing pattern. Some farms were forced to seed 18-24 hours each day to get their crops in.

• Cost studies for farmer's, mixed with the prices being received for crops. emphasize the difficulties farmers have in earning a living. A study commissioned by the National Association of Wheat growers says it costs an average of $6.32 in 1981 to grow a bushel of U.S. wheat, up from 1980's $5.42. A study of Montana's cost estimates is not available for 1981, but the 1980 study figures are close to the 1980 national cost. For example in Pondera County, based on average winter wheat yields of 32 bushels per acre in 1980, break-even price would be $5.04 per bushel. A lower yield spring wheat of 27 bushels per acre would have required a price of $6.01 per bushel to come out even.

• While many states are calling special legislative sessions to deal with financial and taxing problems, Montana had a special legislative session to resolve a social issue--to improve the conditions at the state's prison. The June session was called by the Governor because of a riot last and overcrowded conditions at the prison. In its six days of meeting, the Legislature poured almost $3 million into the state corrections system, including money for two new pre-release centers, rehabilitation programs at the prison, and added security at the prison. The Republican-controlled Legislature had refused to spend $9.6 million on prison expansion projects that the Governor desired.

• A three week, statewide labor dispute existed in May between the Associated General Contractors (AGC) and three unions--the Operating Engineers, the Laborers Union, and Montana Council of Carpenters. The major issue was the "non-union subcontracting" clause that the AGC wanted to add to the contract agreement with the unions. The unions refused to have open-shop subcontracting and the picket lines were established. The labor dispute focused mostly on highway construction projects, but other large construction projects in some cities were affected. The end result was the clause being left out, but a certain amount of animosity developed. Replacement workers were advertised for by the AGC in newspapers. These replacement workers were antagonized from the picket lines. One demonstration of about 1,500 union supporters occurred at a highway project near Colstrip. Nearly 300 of the group expressed their emotions violently enough to induce duputies into using tear gas to halt their advance on an equipment storage yard. Even the Governor went to Colstrip to review the situation.

• Backers of a plant-closure initiative have failed to gather enough signatures to place the issue on the Novermber election ballot. The proposed initiative would have required large companies to give advance notice of lay-offs or closures, provide severance pay and health benefits to laid-off workers and pay into a community redevelopment fund. Many state legislatures are dealing with the issue and Montana will probably have the proposal introduced in the next regular session.

• Tourism had a slow start in the second quarter, but is picking up in July. Registration at the national parks is less than last year's, but advance reservations are solid. The poor money exchange rate has handicapped Canadian visitors. Another factor for the slow tourism start was the cool and damp weather in Montana. One big boost to tourism was the Wally Byam mobile home convention in Bozeman that involved more than 8,000 trailers.

• A couple of business indicators from state registrations are the new vehicle registrations and new business firms. The cumulative total through June has new car registrations at 9,434. This compares unfavorably with 1981's first six month total of 12,542, indicating a 25 percent drop. Also, new truck registrations are down 3 percent and motorcycles are off 63 percent from last year's pace. Enterprises registered to do business in Montana with the Secretary of State's office and the Contributions section of the Unemployment Insurance Division of the Department of Labor and Industry has totals nearly the same for the first six months of this year and last year. Mining leads the industry groups for type of corporations registering with the Secretary of State. Service and Trade industries continue their volume domination for new business filed at the Department of Labor & Industry.

• One-third of the states are experiencing painful cash squeezes on their unemployment conpensation funds and have had to borrow from the federal government to pay benefits to jobless workers. Montana did have to borrow $10.5 million from the federal government between 1976-1978 and paid it back in 1979 and 1980. Whether Montana depletes the reserves for U.I benefits again depends on how the state's economy prospers. Currently, the state's trust fund does carry an extra burden from extended benefits. Extended benefits payments are equally split between the state and federal government.

• Montana's maximum weekly benefit amount for unemployment compensation will increase from $145 to $158 for new claims filed after July 5. The new maximum ranks Montana 26th with the other states. In comparison with our neighboring states, only South Dakota has less.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

• County commissioners approved the preliminary plans for a subdivision southwest of Great Falls. The 350 acre development will be located around a 18-hole golf course and the first phase would comprise 144 single-family lots on the golf course and 50 multi-family housing units. The developers desire to have 50-100 of the $35,000 lots sold within six months before furthering their plans.

• Residential building permits finally showed some improvement in May and June. In fact, May's seven permits were the highest total for 1½ years. Overall building permits valuations for May and June were about one-third of last year's May-June total. The bulk of the difference comes from commercial development, especially in the remodeling permits. The city of Great Falls has received a $985,000 federal Community Development Block Grant to be spent on housing rehabilitation and other projects designed to specifically help lower income families.

• Great Falls still is in the running for an aluminum plant that would create 800 jobs. The most critical factor affecting whether to build is the electrical power rate applied to the aluminum company.

• Plans for a $49.9 million coal fired heating plant at Malmstrom Air Force Base cleared the U.S. Senate and now must face action by the House of Representatives. The Senate action authorizes 1983 funding. However, actual funding must await a decision by the Appropriations Committee.

BILLINGS SMSA

• The economy of the area, while in better shape than much of the state, has begun to feel the recession. The unemployment rate of 7.3 percent in June is higher than it has been for many years.

• Hardest hit in recent months was the food processing industry. Companies are attempting to stay in business by asking their employees to take pay cuts. One meat packing plant closed its doors putting about 200 people out of work, and another laid off most of their workers before the union agreed to about $1.90 per hours wage reduction. Layoffs have also come to a sugar processing plant because of low demand for domestic sugar.

• The highway construction season was delayed by a statewide labor dispute in May. Several projects in the area were shut down for about three weeks. Housing construction showed an upturn over the last quarter. Total new building permits issued for the first five months of 1982 is now about the same as 1981 and better than expected from the slow start in January and February. The turnaround in residential construction, however, could be temporary as it is attributed to low interest loans that became available in May through a special housing program.

BILLINGS SMSA (cont.)

• In the first half of 1982, there have been 469 new businesses and corporations registered with the state as compared with 439 in the same period in 1981. Retail stores generally report that sales are holding up and some are even experienceing a growth in business. Large implement dealerships, however, have had a drop in sales and have had to lay off people or cut employee benefits to stay in business.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

• A mining firm is planning a 13 year open pit gold mine east of Whitehall. Investment is anticipated to be about $88 million. The mine now has 21 permanent staff people and will eventually hire about 125. Employment in the construction phase will peak at about 200 this fall.

• Bonds in the amount of $4.2 million were finally sold for a new vocational educational facility in Butte. With state funds included, total cost of the structure will be $8 million, and construction will take two years and is expected to employ 200 people.

• Several Butte construction projects are in full swing. Work has begun on a $1.3 million renovation of a hotel. It will provide 30 housing units for elderly residents. Work started June 1 on street resurfacing at a cost of $630,000. The $780,000 taxiway construction project is in progress at the Bert Mooney airport. Interstate highway construction projects have been slowed by wet grounds and water seepage.

BOZEMAN LMA

• A Belgrade modular home building company's long labor dispute ended on May 12 when the union approved the company's contract proposal. Some of the previous employees will not return to their job due to replacement hiring during the labor dispute. As of June 5th, there were still about 50 workers that hadn't returned to work.

• Another labor dispute halted work at some construction sites. At one time, there were 80 claims filed as a result of the labor dispute.

An electronic engineering company in Bozeman has nearly half as many employees as it did last year at this time. They now employ about 160 persons compared to 309 one year ago. One of the founders of this company has opened his own firm in Bozeman and will employ 10-20 people.

• In Livingston, a stud sawmill shut down for approximately five weeks, the reopened A new stud mill will open in 1983 at a lumber mill in Belgrade. This mill changed hands in April after a shutdown. According to the new plant manager, the stud maill will mean 80-90 new jobs in Belgrade

• A public utilities company closed its office in Livingston. This closure affected 35 persons.

• A new motel is going up in Bozeman. It will have 120 rooms and should be completed in the fall.

• Two women's clothing stores, a health food store, a tape and record shop and a lounge opened in two shopping malls during the second quarter.

• Some openings were noted in service related industries as the tourist season gets underway.

GLASGOW LMA

• Seismograph and drilling companies started back to work in May and June but the level of activity in the oil fields is much lower than last year. Some crews remained laid off and some have left the area to find work elsewhere. The Bentonite plant in Malta has laid off 60% of their work force as a result of the declining demand for well drilling mud.

• A manufacturer of lightweight camouflage screens in Poplar is expanding their operation so that they can begin producing medical chests and food chests. The work force at the company will increase from the present 195 to a peak of about 350 next summer when full production is reached. Annual sales are expected to increase to $14 million by 1986.

• Construction work is increasing seasonally. Welds on the recently laid pipeline will be checked involving about 100 workers. Sixteen units of low-rent housing will be build in Malta this summer. Tribal housing projects at Wolf Point will keep three contractors busy building this summer. The number of building permits issued for the area show a slight increase over last year.

GLENDIVE LMA

• The slowdown in the oil patch continues and the effects are spreading to other industries. As the fields began to dry this spring, seismograph crews returned to work, but drilling activity remained slow. A count of oil rig activity in May indicates less than half the number working this year as compared to last year and the amount has dropped to its lowest point in three years. Oil field construction and service companies are also experiencing less business and have had to lay off some of their employees.

• Demand for new construction has declined and many contractors have no home building projects lined up for the summer. Some commercial work has started. A new motel was completed this spring in Sidney and work on a hospital and a grocery store is continuing there. In Glendive, dormitories are being put up at the community college and a new restaurant is being built in the shopping mall.

GLENDIVE LMA (cont.)

• Business has been slow as retail trade and service industries are being affected by the drop in oil field activity. Occupancy levels of hotels and motels has dropped off as they are reporting vacancies nearly every night. Downtown employers are doing very little hiring and in some cases have laid people off or cut back employee hours.

Planting of crops was completed this quarter. Haying and sugar beet weeding are underway. Some jobs for farm hands have been available, but the local labor force is able to meet the demand.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

• Agricultural activity was delayed by the cool wet spring. Some livestock losses were reported due to the storm at the end of May. Progress of spring planting was slowed and freeze damage occurred in some sugar beet and dry bean crops.

• A mining firm submitted an application to open a new 3 million ton-a-year coal mine near Decker. Currently, the company has no commitments for purchase of the coal, but they are looking forward a couple of years to when they believe the coal market will improve. Another company relinquished its lease on a tract of land next to the Crow Indian Reservation because of reduced coal production projections. The tribe, which owns the mineral rights, is currently looking for a new company to mine the property.

• An oil comapny is exploring for oil and gas on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Seismograph work should be completed by the end of the year and 900 miles of line will be shot by that time. As many Indians as possible are being hired on the crews. Currently, the 75-person security force is entirely Northern Cheyenne.

• Highway construction in the Big Timber area was shut down in May by a statewide labor dispute between the operating engineers and the general contractors. Work in the I-90 project started again in June.

HAVRE LMA

• Four new businesses held grand openings during April in Havre. They included a fabric shop, a car dealership, a building center and a raquetball club. Other new businesses include a muffler and brake service shop, a wall-papering business, a realty and oil and gas leasing business, and an animal medical center.

• New businesses during May and June include a new pawn shop, a silk and dried flower arrangement store, a gas station and convenience store, and a new photo lab with 24 hour service.

• An unfinished furniture store had a going out-of-business sale. A cafe in Havre has closed. A taco shop closed and reopened under new management. An auto repair shop also closed its place of business in June, and a music store located in a Havre shopping center closed.

• Construction includes a new townhouse being erected by a Helena company. Other construction in the area includes only small jobs.

• A new gas and grocery store has opened in Chinook.

• A tractor manufacturer laid off 30 people in May.

• Agricultural activity in the Havre area during the second quarter consisted mostly of seeding. Overall ag activity was slow due to the weather.

• Railroad layoffs have totaled 68 workers in the car and locomotive departments. This brings the total to 121 since June of 1981. This leaves 69 workers in the car department and 171 in the locomotive department. The economy has been blamed for the layoffs.

HELENA LMA

• Cold weather hung on well into the 2nd quarter of 1982. This kept a lot of outdoor work from beginning.

• A forest products plant filed for bankruptcy in May. The plant had been shut down since December. A few weeks later the plant manager announced the sawmill would open and 30 workers went back to work on June 1st. The company planned full operation by the 7th of June. They hope to remain open for six months and longer. At full capacity the sawmill employes 65-70 workers.

• A number of businesses have closed during the 2nd quarter. Included were two restaurants, two clothing shops, and a furniture store.

• A new restaurant opened in Helena providing jobs for about 80 workers. There is a possibility of two more restaurants starting up. Some openings have been noted for lawyers. Other than this, no labor shortages were noted. A labor dispute in the construction industry left a number of workers off the job.

• Two major construction projects noted were two buildings which would each run over $4 million. One is for a business machines company. The other is for a large warehouse.

KALISPELL LMA

• Most manufacturing industries in the Kalispell LMA are operating at a reduced rate. Lumber and woods products have had an on-again off-again type of schedule. Sawmills don't have the demand with the economy the way it is. The mills are processing lumber that was piled up. Spring breakup kept loggers down for the first part of the quarter, then they began going back to work toward the second half of the quarter. Lumber mills were said to be operating at 75% with hopes of full operation in coming weeks.

• An aluminum plant has rehired some workers after layoffs, but continues to have a large recall list. A bee-hive manufacturer had usual summer layoffs while a steel fabrication and wood burning stove plant remained idle due to economic conditions. A manufacturing business, which sews camera cases, opened in Big Fork. It is expected 8-10 workers will be employed. In Kalispell a new chain drug store, two fast food restaurants, a motel-restaurant complex, along with a new tape and record store have opened. In Libby, new businesses include a pizza restaurant and an office supply business. New businesses in Big Fork and Polson respectively are a cheese manufacturing plant and a restaurant.

• In the construction industry, improvements are being made to Kalispell's main street and also to streets in Polson. A new hardware store and trailer park are under construction in Kalispell along with some residential housing starts and improvements. Construction continues on a convenient grocery store and pizza restaurant in Polson. Some new housing starts are noted in Polson with some HUD financed duplexes going up in Ronan.

• Agriculture activities in the LMA consisted of sorting and shipping of seed potatoes and Christmas tree shearing and trimming. The cherry crop is expected to be excellent this year, but will be harvested about two weeks later than usual. Tree planting contracts were let by the U.S.F.S. during the second quarter.

• The employment outlook for the influx of students doesn't appear to be good for the summer. There have been openings in medical service occupations for RNs and LPNs.

• Railroad layoffs in the LMA amounted to 23 even though a railroad chief had only announced 14. In April, a railroad labor dispute shut down nationwide train service except for some passenger services.

LEWISTOWN LMA

• Agricultural field work, delayed somewhat by the wet spring weather, is continuing while farmers are preparing for the haying season. Hiring activity for farm hands has been slow since calving and lambing was completed in April Farm employment should pick up soon as hay hands will be needed in July.

• Manufacturing employment has improved this period. A sheet rock manufacturing plant laid off more workers at the beginning of the quarter, however, in May the firm rehired some of their employees and are now working two shifts three days a week. Most of the workers at a bottling plant were called back to work at the beginning of June.

• Contractors in the area are keeping busy with remodeling jobs, but new home construction remains slow. A $1.5 million addition to a motel is in the bidding stage. Some heavy construction is going on as weather permits. One comapany is stringing power lines and another is laying telephone cable.

• The beginning of tourist season has brought an increase in demand for motel and restaurant workers. Retail stores, however are doing little hiring as their business remains slow. One large department store closed down in June laying off their employees.

MILES CITY LMA

• Miles City will be the site of the largest converter station in the United States to connect the two power grids for the nation. This will stop the power fluctuations problems caused by overloads in different parts of the country. The facility is going to be built by the Western Area Power Administration, a branch of the Department of Energy. The WAPA has purchased a 70 acre tract just east of Miles City and expects to start the rough grading of the site in September or October 1982. The actual construction would start in the Spring of 1983.

The petroleum exploration industry still seems to be slowing down as claims continue to be taken as more drilling rigs stack out on finishing a hole, not having a new site to go to.

• The labor dispute has not affected the construction projects in Miles City as the work being done on the two banks are not involved. An overlay project on the highways at Miles City is being done by a local contractor who is not union involved.

• A new water line is being constructed from the Yellowstone River near Forsyth to Colstrip for use in carrying water for the cooling process at the plants being built there.

• Congressional Democrats charge that the Interior Department mismanaged the biggest sale of federal coal leases in history and may have undervalued the coal to try to ensure the success of the sale. The minimum bid required for all tracts was lowered by $42 billion by the Mineral Management Service from the value placed on the leases by the department's mining management staff in the field. The final bid total was nearly the same as the new minimum entry level set by the department. The leases involved 224 billion tons of coal in the Powder River Basin of Montana and Wyoming.

MISSOULA LMA

• The lumber and woods industry continues to be plagued by high interest rates. Area mills are watching the market from day to day, thus, employment remains unstable in the mills. However, Mineral County employment improved when a mill that closed down in October became active again in May.

• Building permits in Missoula County had five residential requests in both May and June, the highest number since five were approved in July 1981. The valuation of the planned homes indicate modest types of structures.

• Commercial construction may play a big role in economic activity. Several buildings are about ready to break ground. A 48-unit low income housing complex in South Hills has been approved with a building permit. A restaurant with a $269,000 price tag was started in June. A shopping mall expansion is progessing on schedule. One hotel is being remodeled and another new hotel is hoping to start construction this summer. A group of physicians have purchased the land needed to develop their $1 million physician's complex. The University of Montana will build a $395,000 clinical psychology building. Also, the necessary donations have been received to start the $8 million fine arts building on the University campus. A $2 million sewer treatment plant will be constructed soon. Assisted by $1.4 million in industrial bonds, a wholesale and retail grocery chain will develop a $2.6 million store. Several millions of dollars are planned in hospital expansion.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

• A 52 unit train loading elevator facility is being erected in the Cut Bank area. Shelby also has an elevator which is expanding trackage to enable loading of unit trains.

• A storm drainage project was underway in Shelby. Shortly after that a sewer and water replacement project began. Other construction in the LMA consists of plans for an office and storage building, apartment complex, trailer park, new homes and a number of remodeling projects, all in Cut Bank.

• Wet and muddy conditions in the oilfields kept activity at a minimum. Activity was expected to pick up as weather turned nice.

• Agricultural activity began as there were some placements on the farms, but shortly after that the rains put a stop to most activity due to excess moisture. Most activity later in the quarter consisted of summer fallowing.

• Youth placements were noted in Browning and in Cut Bank, and some claims were received as school employees were laid off for the summer.

• New businesses in Shelby consisted of a taco restaurant, an insurance agency, and a small music store. A farm supply store in Shelby is going out of business due to financial difficulties. The only new business reported for Cut Bank was a small convenient store with gas pumps.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.[1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1980		1981		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1
February	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9
March	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5
April	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7
May	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5
June	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1
July	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6		
August	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5		
September	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1		
October	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7		
November	256.2	256.4	280.7	280.4		
December	258.4	258.7	281.5	281.1		
AVERAGE	246.8	247.0	272.4	272.3		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U.S.	
1980								
January	351.8	327.4	306.6	20.8	24.4	6.9	6.8	.7
February	352.5	329.3	306.7	22.6	23.2	6.6	6.8	1.1
March	358.1	335.2	308.0	27.2	22.9	6.4	6.6	.7
April	365.4	342.4	309.0	33.4	23.0	6.3	6.6	.3
May	369.0	349.9	315.5	34.4	19.1	5.2	7.0	.2
June	381.3	358.1	318.9	39.2	23.2	6.1	7.8	.2
July	384.7	361.1	319.1	42.0	23.6	6.1	7.9	2.7
August	386.6	366.0	321.1	44.9	20.6	5.3	7.5	2.6
September	375.9	357.4	322.4	35.0	18.5	4.9	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.0	323.2	29.8	19.2	5.2	7.1	1.3
November	366.3	344.9	319.3	25.6	21.4	5.9	7.1	1.3
December	364.1	339.2	317.2	22.0	24.9	6.8	6.9	*
Avg.	369.0	347.0	315.6	31.4	22.0	6.1	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	357.6	329.4	309.1	20.3	28.2	7.9	8.2	*
February	361.0	330.7	308.6	22.1	30.3	8.4	8.0	.1
March	367.7	339.4	312.9	26.5	28.3	7.7	7.7	*
April	378.7	351.5	318.9	32.6	27.2	7.2	7.0	*
May	382.7	357.6	324.0	33.6	25.1	6.6	7.1	.4
June	395.7	367.3	329.0	38.3	28.4	7.2	7.7	.4
July	397.4	371.6	330.7	40.9	25.8	6.5	7.3	.4
August	399.8	375.5	331.7	43.8	24.3	6.1	7.2	.4
September	386.6	364.3	330.1	34.2	22.3	5.8	7.3	*
October	382.1	360.4	331.4	29.0	21.7	5.7	7.5	*
November	380.2	355.7	330.7	25.0	24.5	6.4	7.9	*
December	382.4	356.6	335.1	21.5	25.8	6.7	8.3	*
Avg.	381.0	355.0	324.4	30.6	26.0	6.9	7.6	*
1982								
January	381.0	343.9	324.1	19.8	37.1	9.7	9.4	*
February	387.1	345.8	324.3	21.5	41.3	10.7	9.6	*
March	389.9	349.3	323.4	25.9	40.6	10.4	9.5	*
April	389.6	353.7	321.9	31.8	35.9	9.2	9.2	*
May	389.3	356.2	323.4	32.8	33.1	8.5	9.1	*
June	396.0	360.1	322.8	37.3	35.9	9.1	9.8	*
July	*394.5*	*362.5*	*322.5*	*40.0*	*32.0*	*8.1*	9.8	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	JUNE 1982	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	NET CHANGES TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MAY 1982	JUNE 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	396.0	389.3	389.6	6.7	.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	360.1	256.2	353.7	3.9	-7.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	37.3	32.8	31.8	4.5	-1.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	35.9	33.1	35.9	2.8	7.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*9.1*	*8.5*	*9.2*	*.6*	*1.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*9.0*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*0*	*2.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*288.8*	*288.1*	*288.1*	*.7*	*.5*
MANUFACTURING	*21.5*	*21.8*	*20.9*	*-.3*	*-2.3*
Durable Goods	*12.8*	*13.2*	*12.3*	*-.4*	*-2.1*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*7.9*	*8.0*	*7.2*	*-.1*	*-1.4*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*-.1*	*-.5*
Other Durable Goods	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.4*	*-.2*	*-.2*
Nondurable Goods	*8.7*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*.1*	*-.2*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*-.1*	*-.1*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*.0*	*0.0*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*.9*	*.8*	*.9*	*.1*	*-.0*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*.0*	*.1*
MINING	*10.4*	*10.5*	*11.0*	*-.1*	*-1.5*
10 Metal Mining	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*0*	*-.5*
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*0*	*-.1*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*0*	*-.8*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*14.9*	*13.3*	*13.5*	*1.6*	*.8*
15 General Building Contractors	*5.0*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*.1*	*1.2*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*4.9*	*3.4*	*3.7*	*1.5*	*-.2*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*5.1*	*5.1*	*5.0*	*0*	*-.1*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*23.2*	*23.0*	*22.8*	*.2*	*0*
40 Railroad Transportation	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.2*	*0*	*-.8*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.4*	*.1*	*.3*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	*10.2*	*10.1*	*10.2*	*.1*	*.6*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*76.6*	*76.0*	*76.1*	*.6*	*1.6*
Wholesale Trade	*18.5*	*18.6*	*18.5*	*-.1*	*.1*
Retail Trade	*58.2*	*57.4*	*57.6*	*.8*	*1.6*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.7*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*.1*	*.5*
54 Food Stores	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*0*	*-.4*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*-.1*	*-.2*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*23.5*	*22.9*	*22.9*	*.6*	*1.7*
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.8*	*10.7*	*10.5*	*.1*	*-.1*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.7*	*12.6*	*12.6*	*.1*	*-.6*
SERVICES	*57.5*	*58.1*	*58.4*	*-.6*	*.1*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*7.5*	*7.7*	*8.2*	*-.2*	*-.5*
72 Personal Services	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*0*	*.2*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*20.3*	*20.3*	*20.4*	*0*	*.6*
Other Services	*26.9*	*27.3*	*27.1*	*-.4*	*-.7*
GOVERNMENT	*71.8*	*72.7*	*72.8*	*-.9*	*2.1*
91 Federal Government	*13.8*	*13.9*	*13.9*	*-.1*	*-.1*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*0*	*.1*
92 Other State Government	*10.6*	*10.4*	*10.3*	*.2*	*.3*
93 Local Education	*24.6*	*25.6*	*25.7*	*-1.0*	*3.5*
93 Other Local Government	*14.1*	*14.2*	*14.3*	*-.1*	*-1.8*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes a self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	April 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1982	June 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	36.9	36.0	36.2	.9	1.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.5	33.2	33.2	.3	1.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.7	1.5	1.5	.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.4	2.8	2.9	.6	0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*9.1*	*7.7*	*7.9*	*1.4*	*9.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*8.5*	*8.5*	*7.9*	*0*	*9.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*31.1*	*30.7*	*30.7*	*.4*	*.6*
Manufacturing	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*0*	*-.1*
Contract Construction	*2.0*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*.3*	*.6*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*0*	*.2*
Trade	*10.4*	*10.2*	*10.2*	*.2*	*.8*
Wholesale Trade	*3.1*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*.1*	*.2*
Retail Trade	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.2*	*.1*	*.7*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*0*	*0*
Service and Mining	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*0*	*.2*
Government	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*0*	*-.3*
Federal Government	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*0*	*-.1*
State and Local Government	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*0*	*-.1*

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	April 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1982	June 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	59.9	59.5	59.5	.4	1.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	55.5	55.7	56.0	-.2	.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	4.4	3.8	3.5	.6	1.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.3*	*6.4*	*5.9*	*.9*	*2.4*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.1*	*6.9*	*5.9*	*.2*	*2.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*48.9*	*48.7*	*49.0*	*.2*	*.5*
Manufacturing	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*0*	*0*
Contract Construction	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*.1*	*.3*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*4.5*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*.1*	*0*
Trade	*16.5*	*16.5*	*16.5*	*0*	*.5*
Wholesale Trade	*5.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*	*0*	*-.3*
Retail Trade	*11.1*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*0*	*.8*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*0*	*0*
Service and Mining	*11.4*	*11.4*	*11.5*	*0*	*-.1*
Government	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*.1*	*-.1*
Federal Government	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*0*	*0*
State and Local Government	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*0*	*-.1*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1981 Benchmarks

TABLE IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			2/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982
STATEWIDE	396.0	389.3	389.6	360.1	356.2	353.7	35.9	33.1	35.9	*9.1*	*8.5*	*9.2*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	36.9	36.0	36.2	33.5	33.2	33.3	3.4	2.8	2.9	*9.1*	*7.7*	*7.9*
BILLINGS SMSA	59.9	59.5	59.5	55.5	55.7	56.0	4.4	3.8	3.5	*7.3*	*6.4*	*5.9*
3/ Western District	200.4	197.5	198.0	179.5	177.2	175.1	20.9	20.3	22.9	*10.4*	*10.3*	*11.6*
Eastern District	195.6	191.7	191.6	180.6	178.9	178.5	15.0	12.8	13.1	*7.8*	*6.7*	*6.8*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.8	34.5	34.4	31.1	30.9	30.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	*10.7*	*10.5*	*10.8*
BOZEMAN	28.1	27.6	27.7	25.9	25.3	25.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	*7.9*	*8.2*	*8.7*
GLASGOW	19.1	18.6	18.5	17.8	17.4	17.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.9*
GLENDIVE	18.8	18.4	18.3	17.3	17.1	17.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	*8.0*	*7.1*	*7.2*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.9	13.6	13.6	12.7	12.6	12.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	*8.8*	*7.6*	*8.2*
HAVRE	13.9	13.5	13.5	12.8	12.6	12.5	1.1	.9	1.0	*8.2*	*6.5*	*7.4*
HELENA	29.9	29.6	27.1	27.5	27.4	24.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	*8.1*	*7.5*	*8.3*
KALISPELL	40.4	40.0	33.7	34.9	34.2	6.6	5.5	5.8	6.6	*13.6*	*14.6*	*16.5*
LEWISTOWN	12.0	11.6	10.7	11.1	10.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	*7.7*	*6.6*	*7.6*
MILES CITY	17.6	17.1	16.1	16.5	16.2	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	*6.3*	*5.5*	*6.0*
MISSOULA	50.2	50.0	44.0	44.7	44.8	6.4	5.5	5.2	6.4	*11.0*	*10.4*	*12.7*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.3	19.1	17.6	18.7	17.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	*7.7*	*6.5*	*7.3*

1/ *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.*
2/ *Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.*
3/ *Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.*

TABLE V-A

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	JUNE 1982 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	396008	360140	35868	9.1
CASCADE	36884	33524	3360	9.1
YELLOWSTONE	59922	55558	4364	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4659	4399	260	5.6
BIG HORN	5980	5269	711	11.9
BLAINE	3281	2972	309	9.4
BROADWATER	1559	1428	131	8.4
CARBON	3666	3422	244	6.7
CARTER	967	944	23	2.4
CHOUTEAU	3420	3313	107	3.1
CUSTER	6279	5947	332	5.3
DANIELS	1575	1523	52	3.3
DAWSON	6722	6245	477	7.1
DEER LODGE	4551	3840	711	15.6
FALLON	2422	2328	94	3.9
FERGUS	6468	6042	426	6.6
FLATHEAD	24587	21405	3182	12.9
GALLATIN	21014	19449	1565	7.4
GARFIELD	944	922	22	2.3
GLACIER	6369	5512	857	13.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	493	440	53	10.8
GRANITE	1181	1058	123	10.4
HILL	9430	8647	783	8.3
JEFFERSON	2660	2341	319	12.0
JUDITH BASIN	1322	1257	65	4.9
LAKE	8326	7430	896	10.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	25659	23697	1962	7.6
LIBERTY	1218	1167	51	4.2
LINCOLN	7493	6084	1409	18.8
MC CONE	1416	1364	52	3.7
MADISON	2802	2652	150	5.4
MEAGHER	1160	1082	78	6.7
MINERAL	1981	1618	363	18.3
MISSOULA	35471	32093	3378	9.5
MUSSELSHELL	2069	1855	214	10.3
PARK	6001	5407	594	9.9
PETROLEUM	329	323	6	1.8
PHILLIPS	3098	2940	158	5.1
PONDERA	3885	3626	259	6.7
POWDER RIVER	1355	1306	49	3.6
POWELL	3729	3452	277	7.4
PRAIRIE	903	871	32	3.5
RAVALLI	8727	7510	1217	13.9
RICHLAND	8016	7200	816	10.2
ROOSEVELT	5519	5091	428	7.8
ROSEBUD	6056	5471	585	9.7
SANDERS	4049	3464	585	14.4
SHERIDAN	3715	3556	159	4.3
SILVER BOW	17904	15686	2218	12.4
STILLWATER	2422	2231	191	7.9
SWEET GRASS	1848	1769	79	4.3
TETON	3395	3237	158	4.7
TOOLE	3204	3022	182	5.7
TREASURE	513	480	33	6.4
VALLEY	5194	4734	460	8.9
WHEATLAND	1351	1192	159	11.8
WIBAUX	845	745	100	11.8

TABLE V-B

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	MAY 1982 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389301	356197	33104	8.5
CASCADE	36020	33256	2764	7.7
YELLOWSTONE	59538	55702	3836	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4581	4336	245	5.3
BIG HORN	5842	5362	480	8.2
BLAINE	3148	2925	223	7.1
BROADWATER	1537	1376	161	10.5
CARBON	3583	3331	252	7.0
CARTER	908	889	19	2.1
CHOUTEAU	3265	3191	74	2.3
CUSTER	6250	5906	344	5.5
DANIELS	1510	1472	38	2.5
DAWSON	6771	6282	489	7.2
DEER LODGE	4463	3842	621	13.9
FALLON	2406	2322	84	3.5
FERGUS	6318	5921	397	6.3
FLATHEAD	24404	20952	3452	14.1
GALLATIN	20617	19035	1582	7.7
GARFIELD	925	893	32	3.5
GLACIER	5745	5034	711	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	439	417	22	5.0
GRANITE	1148	1028	120	10.5
HILL	9194	8594	600	6.5
JEFFERSON	2627	2359	268	10.2
JUDITH BASIN	1207	1161	46	3.8
LAKE	8050	7325	725	9.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	25412	23615	1797	7.1
LIBERTY	1186	1134	52	4.4
LINCOLN	7588	5924	1664	21.9
MC CONE	1336	1285	51	3.8
MADISON	2579	2437	142	5.5
MEAGHER	1120	1042	78	7.0
MINERAL	2097	1666	431	20.6
MISSOULA	35387	32298	3089	8.7
MUSSELSHELL	2033	1839	194	9.5
PARK	5841	5235	606	10.4
PETROLEUM	316	310	6	1.9
PHILLIPS	2947	2782	165	5.6
PONDERA	3703	3541	162	4.4
POWDER RIVER	1277	1235	42	3.3
POWELL	3678	3431	247	6.7
PRAIRIE	876	841	35	4.0
RAVALLI	8570	7395	1175	13.7
RICHLAND	7681	7070	611	8.0
ROOSEVELT	5451	5010	441	8.1
ROSEBUD	5825	5393	432	7.4
SANDERS	3934	3421	513	13.0
SHERIDAN	3681	3542	139	3.8
SILVER BOW	18105	15854	2251	12.4
STILLWATER	2447	2215	232	9.5
SWEET GRASS	1755	1688	67	3.8
TETON	3310	3165	145	4.4
TOOLE	3072	2921	151	4.9
TREASURE	480	461	19	4.0
VALLEY	5042	4653	389	7.7
WHEATLAND	1246	1150	96	7.7
WIBAUX	830	733	97	11.7

TABLE V-C
(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
APRIL 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389619	353667	35952	9.2
CASCADE	36182	33330	2852	7.9
YELLOWSTONE	59561	56037	3524	5.9
BEAVERHEAD	4651	4299	352	7.6
BIG HORN	5930	5369	561	9.5
BLAINE	3192	2920	272	8.5
BROADWATER	1525	1334	191	12.5
CARBON	3592	3338	254	7.1
CARTER	906	880	26	2.9
CHOUTEAU	3239	3161	78	2.4
CUSTER	6300	5868	432	6.9
DANIELS	1501	1454	47	3.1
DAWSON	6841	6311	530	7.7
DEER LODGE	4407	3820	587	13.3
FALLON	2403	2337	66	2.7
FERGUS	6344	5849	495	7.8
FLATHEAD	24560	20765	3795	15.5
GALLATIN	20759	19126	1633	7.9
GARFIELD	906	880	26	2.9
GLACIER	5678	4937	741	13.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	431	408	23	5.3
GRANITE	1186	1029	157	13.2
HILL	9163	8510	653	7.1
JEFFERSON	2624	2292	332	12.7
JUDITH BASIN	1208	1151	57	4.7
LAKE	7986	7151	835	10.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25379	23462	1917	7.6
LIBERTY	1145	1075	70	6.1
LINCOLN	7763	5743	2020	26.0
MC CONE	1326	1258	68	5.1
MADISON	2534	2364	170	6.7
MEAGHER	1141	1028	113	9.9
MINERAL	2154	1558	596	27.7
MISSOULA	35567	31984	3583	10.1
MUSSELSHELL	2041	1865	176	8.6
PARK	5820	5158	662	11.4
PETROLEUM	313	304	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2941	2734	207	7.0
PONDERA	3674	3489	185	5.0
POWDER RIVER	1269	1221	48	3.8
POWELL	3692	3331	361	9.8
PRAIRIE	854	810	44	5.2
RAVALLI	8649	7265	1384	16.0
RICHLAND	7658	7066	592	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5378	4954	424	7.9
ROSEBUD	5772	5343	429	7.4
SANDERS	4042	3227	815	20.2
SHERIDAN	3627	3460	167	4.6
SILVER BOW	17893	15817	2076	11.6
STILLWATER	2339	2125	214	9.1
SWEET GRASS	1716	1628	88	5.1
TETON	3321	3126	195	5.9
TOOLE	3039	2850	189	6.2
TREASURE	488	465	23	4.7
VALLEY	5012	4582	430	8.6
WHEATLAND	1228	1113	115	9.4
WIBAUX	769	706	63	8.2

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

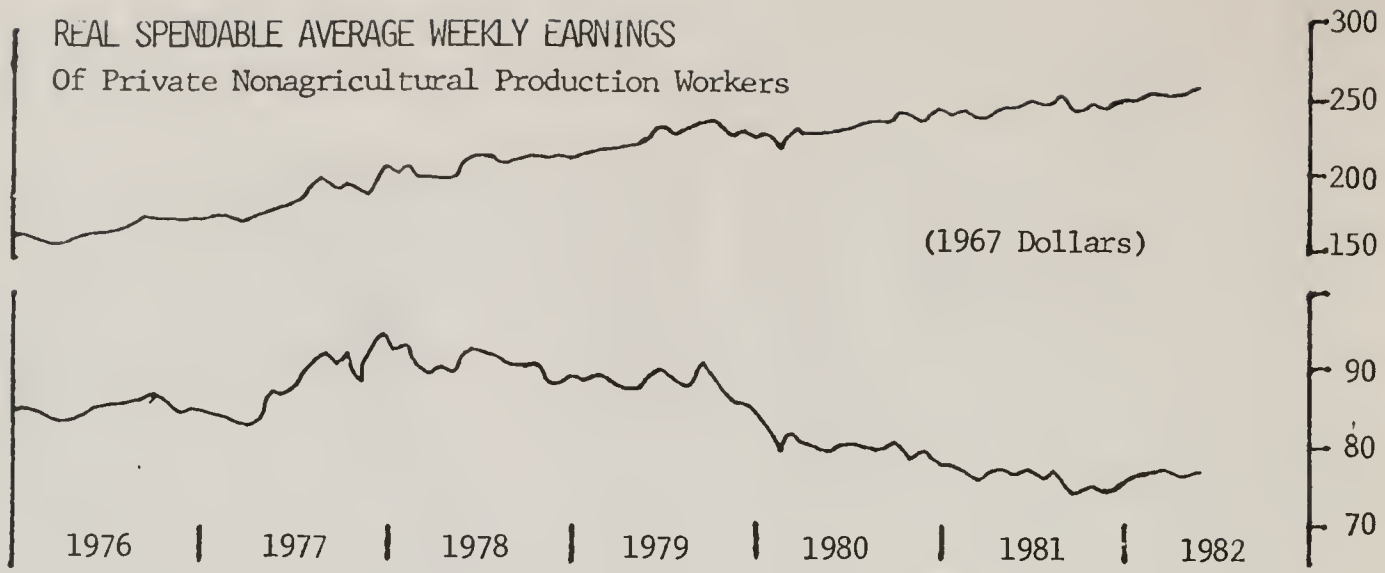
	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
	JUNE 1/ 1982	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	JUNE 1982		MAY 1982		APRIL 1982	
				TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	131.6	131.3	131.2	288.8	45.6%	288.1	45.6%	288.1	45.5%
Manufacturing.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	21.5	12.1%	21.8	11.9%	20.9	11.9%
Mining.....	.5	.5	.5	10.4	4.8%	10.5	4.8%	11.0	4.5%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.9	12.1%	13.3	13.5%	13.5	13.3%
Transportation & Public Utilities..	4.7	4.7	4.7	23.2	20.3%	23.0	20.4%	22.8	20.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	34.4	34.2	34.2	76.6	44.9%	76.0	45.0%	76.1	44.9%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate...	8.3	8.2	8.2	12.7	65.4%	12.6	65.1%	12.6	65.1%
Services.....	38.1	38.1	38.1	57.5	66.3%	58.1	65.6%	58.4	65.2%
Government 2/.....	41.3	41.3	41.2	71.8	57.5%	72.7	56.8%	72.8	56.6%

1/ Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments reguardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



	May 1982	April 1982
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$263.76	$259.29
3/ Taxes Withheld	42.65	41.00
Spendable Earnings	221.11	218.79
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	143.94	141.35
Real Spendable Earnings	77.17	76.94

1) Average Weekly Earnings

	1982	1981	1980
January	255.84	245.28	232.60
February	258.96	247.52	224.93
March	258.82	244.84	234.24
April	259.29	248.29	232.23
May	263.76	249.48	234.15
June		254.14	234.97
July		254.67	238.82
August		255.20	239.47
September		249.90	241.60
October		251.66	246.66
November		251.17	241.89
December		253.08	247.75

2) Real Spendable Earnings

1982	1981	1980
76.47	78.44	84.36
77.07	78.20	80.79
77.15	76.99	82.44
76.94	77.45	80.94
77.17	77.09	80.67
	77.65	80.02
	77.48	81.08
	77.08	80.75
	75.00	80.63
	75.29	81.37
	74.98	79.29
	75.28	80.21

Real Spendable Earnings

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings dropped slightly from March to April, but came back up again in May. Gross Average Weekly Earnings of $263.76 in May left $77.19 for real spendable earnings compared to $76.94 in April. In May, 1981 gross earnings were $14.28 less than in May, 1982, yet real spendable earnings were only $.08 less.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.
2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
TOTAL PRIVATE	$259.29	$263.76	$262.66	33.2	33.6	34.2	7.81	7.85	7.68
MANUFACTURING	369.99	382.48	405.00	38.5	39.8	41.2	9.61	9.61	9.83
Durable Goods	373.04	397.71	434.95	38.3	40.5	42.6	9.74	9.82	10.21
Primary Metal Industries	525.10	520.58	491.87	39.6	39.8	38.1	13.26	13.08	12.91
Nondurable Goods	365.43	357.20	351.65	39.0	38.7	38.6	9.37	9.23	9.11
Food and Kindred Products	351.51	355.54	332.87	39.1	39.2	36.7	8.99	9.07	9.07
MINING	520.41	504.55	471.60	41.5	40.3	36.7	12.54	12.52	12.85
Metal Mining	532.18	558.13	575.34	41.0	42.9	43.0	12.98	13.01	13.38
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	389.03	377.45	366.51	32.5	30.1	28.5	11.97	12.54	12.86
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	410.40	417.33	391.68	40.0	40.4	41.1	10.26	10.33	9.53
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	383.11	390.58	397.54	40.8	41.2	40.4	9.39	9.48	9.84
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	195.61	203.20	206.91	31.0	31.8	33.0	6.31	6.39	6.27
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	188.89	193.97	191.98	32.4	33.5	33.1	5.83	5.79	5.80
SERVICES	187.88	192.20	196.16	30.7	31.0	32.0	6.12	6.20	6.13

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE VIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr.	May	Jun.	Year to Date 1982	Year to Date 1981
STATE OF MONTANA	563	634	537	3478	3481
GREAT FALLS SMSA	40	29	37	216	233
BILLINGS SMSA	77	89	65	469	439
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	102	115	93	578	690
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	35	51	44	231	214
Beaverhead	1	9	9	43	43
Deer Lodge	5	8	3	22	30
Granite	3	2	4	13	4
Madison	6	4	6	28	27
Powell	1	3	4	17	9
Silver Bow	19	25	18	108	101
BOZEMAN LMA	36	45	42	258	229
Gallatin	31	33	36	207	179
Meagher	2	5	1	15	4
Park	3	7	5	36	46
GLASGOW LMA	18	20	23	133	111
Daniels	2	1	2	11	4
Phillips	2	2	3	24	16
Roosevelt	8	11	10	43	35
Sheridan	3	2	5	30	37
Valley	3	4	3	25	19
GLENDIVE LMA	25	24	25	188	189
Dawson	5	6	9	49	65
Garfield	0	2	1	5	3
McCone	3	0	2	8	16
Prairie	0	1	2	6	3
Richland	17	15	11	117	97
Wibaux	0	0	0	3	5
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	15	20	79	71
Big Horn	2	4	5	20	14
Carbon	9	5	5	30	21
Stillwater	3	5	5	19	27
Sweet Grass	0	1	5	10	9

AREAS	Apr.	May	Jun.	Year to Date 1982	Year to Date 1981
HAVRE LMA	14	15	8	89	111
Blaine	3	6	2	17	15
Hill	8	9	6	62	89
Liberty	3	0	0	10	7
HELENA LMA	32	33	32	276	220
Broadwater	5	1	3	20	7
Jefferson	0	3	2	12	19
Lewis and Clark	27	29	27	184	194
KALISPELL LMA	57	78	56	387	331
Flathead	36	51	37	240	226
Lake	10	15	9	78	54
Lincoln	11	12	10	69	51
LEWISTOWN LMA	11	10	7	62	61
Fergus	4	7	4	30	32
Golden Valley	0	0	0	2	1
Judith Basin	2	1	1	5	6
Musselshell	4	2	2	19	14
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	2
Wheatland	1	0	0	6	6
MILES CITY LMA	12	26	9	92	101
Carter	0	2	0	5	2
Custer	3	9	4	30	40
Fallon	2	3	3	15	15
Powder River	2	1	0	6	14
Rosebud	5	11	2	36	29
Treasure	0	0	0	0	1
MISSOULA LMA	71	61	56	360	350
Mineral	0	2	3	10	10
Missoula	52	42	37	257	233
Ravalli	17	11	11	73	81
Sanders	2	6	5	20	26
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	19	23	20	120	131
Chouteau	4	6	2	23	12
Glacier	7	8	9	38	40
Pondera	2	4	4	23	18
Teton	4	3	2	18	14
Toole	2	2	3	18	47

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant quallfied. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1982	1981	Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	30,690	25,109	5,581	*22.2*
Continued Claims	366,734	285,167	81,567	*28.6*
Number of Benefit Payments	333,332	253,532	79,800	*31.5*
Amount of Benefits Paid	$37,409,056	$25,965,056	$11,444,000	*44.1*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$120.81	$110.28	$10.53	*9.5*

MONTHLY

	April	May	June	Change to Current Month from same month-year ago	
Initial Claims1/	4,967	3,899	4,822	824	20.6
Continued Claims1/	59,881	47,685	54,133	18,180	93.5
Number of Benefit Payments1/	56,889	43,347	48,605	19,836	68.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$6,588,595	$4,962,380	$5,500,481	$2,657,782	93.5
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$125.07	$123.70	$121.74	$14.24	13.2
Trust Fund Balance	$15,957,972	$19,304,660	$13,862,673	-$5,770,262	-29.4

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

TABLE IX-A

ETA5-1[illegible]9B - DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JUNE 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	357	36,389.75
BIGHORN	570	55,750.90
BLAINE	288	29,974.68
BROADWATER	122	12,080.00
CARBON	374	38,893.43
CARTER	16	960.00
CASCADE	3,797	376,532.54
CHOUTEAU	138	12,417.00
CUSTER	345	33,840.00
DANIELS	28	3,198.00
DAWSON	678	80,537.00
DEER LODGE	1,132	134,670.62
FALLON	98	10,572.00
FERGUS	515	51,908.98
FLATHEAD	4,501	504,118.13
GALLATIN	2,517	253,497.11
GARFIELD	18	2,130.00
GLACIER	781	81,698.58
GOLDEN VALLEY	34	4,053.00
GRANITE	117	12,638.00
HILL	901	87,744.63
JEFFERSON	444	55,240.00
JUDITH BASIN	56	5,219.60
LAKE	1,166	108,622.26
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,396	249,560.31
LIBERTY	65	6,782.00
LINCOLN	2,043	239,275.54
MCCONE	67	7,883.00
MADISON	163	15,740.06
MEAGHER	70	6,504.00
MINERAL	394	42,782.06
MISSOULA	4,544	455,338.07
MUSSELSHELL	380	50,115.60
PARK	729	75,716.15
PETROLEUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	177	18,505.53
PONDERA	200	18,517.70
POWDER RIVER	22	2,481.00
POWELL	310	31,610.80
PRAIRIE	17	2,057.00
RAVALLI	1,376	147,513.74
RICHLAND	357	116,212.85
ROOSEVELT	545	56,949.93
ROSEBUD	590	60,[illegible]22.00
SANDERS	713	73,311.57
SHERIDAN	224	26,717.11
SILVER BOW	4,[illegible]76	481,269.00
STILLWATER	233	32,244.46
SWEET GRASS	52	3,946.60
TETON	153	15,262.25
TOOLE	330	34,719.00
TREASURE	26	3,374.00
VALLEY	437	42,643.78
WHEATLAND	72	7,[illegible]19.20
WIBAUX	106	13,[illegible]00.00
YELLOWSTONE	6,[illegible]06	686,[illegible]35.79
INTRASTATE	46,778	5,016,[illegible]65.41
INTERSTATE	1,727	483,915.76
TOTAL	48,[illegible]05	5,500,481.17

TABLE IX-B

ETAS-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
MAY 1782

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	329	33,512.92
BIGHORN	344	34,706.83
BLAINE	192	20,603.43
BROADWATER	189	23,240.80
CARBON	331	34,398.93
CARTER	19	1,648.00
CASCADE	3,324	337,534.47
CHOUTEAU	74	6,118.00
CUSTER	334	33,765.00
DANIELS	27	3,059.00
DAWSON	587	69,367.00
DEER LODGE	882	102,258.35
FALLON	86	9,623.00
FERGUS	465	44,503.25
FLATHEAD	5,119	586,458.39
GALLATIN	2,363	232,434.25
GARFIELD	16	1,368.00
GLACIER	554	55,329.07
GOLDEN VALLEY	20	2,144.00
GRANITE	120	12,977.36
HILL	627	59,362.41
JEFFERSON	356	44,009.55
JUDITH BASIN	33	2,677.00
LAKE	896	87,722.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,135	228,557.44
LIBERTY	74	7,640.00
LINCOLN	2,287	281,195.68
MCCONE	55	5,670.07
MADISON	163	14,719.24
MEAGHER	79	7,543.00
MINERAL	475	54,360.28
MISSOULA	4,023	416,500.94
MUSSELSHELL	324	41,275.96
PARK	665	68,798.05
PETROLEUM	9	868.00
PHILLIPS	208	21,681.50
PONDERA	159	14,522.17
POWDER RIVER	37	4,148.00
POWELL	469	48,552.83
PRAIRIE	25	2,597.00
RAVALLI	1,341	144,185.03
RICHLAND	872	105,726.10
ROOSEVELT	484	52,606.85
ROSEBUD	343	37,954.00
SANDERS	726	76,871.16
SHERIDAN	161	22,057.00
SILVER BOW	3,147	377,093.22
STILLWATER	295	30,374.52
SWEET GRASS	58	5,824.48
TETON	153	16,481.75
TOOLE	232	26,926.00
TREASURE	25	3,370.00
VALLEY	405	40,475.92
WHEATLAND	51	5,456.11
WIBAUX	53	6,976.00
YELLOWSTONE	4,679	511,400.13
INTRASTATE	41,499	4,521,230.07
INTERSTATE	1,848	441,149.77
TOTAL	43,347	4,962,379.84

TABLE IX-C

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
APRIL 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	497	55,591.45
BIGHORN	546	59,116.32
BLAINE	324	33,837.49
BROADWATER	303	36,489.68
CARBON	380	42,602.25
CARTER	31	3,062.00
CASCADE	4,273	441,767.63
CHOUTEAU	82	7,568.00
CUSTER	503	54,393.80
DANIELS	56	6,532.00
DAWSON	714	86,231.43
DEER LODGE	1,077	119,633.12
FALLON	71	8,462.00
FERGUS	735	76,023.61
FLATHEAD	6,572	765,625.69
GALLATIN	2,825	280,177.06
GARFIELD	15	1,405.00
GLACIER	834	84,327.82
GOLDEN VALLEY	27	2,739.00
GRANITE	220	24,831.38
HILL	729	73,008.17
JEFFERSON	1,017	106,729.80
JUDITH BASIN	64	6,729.00
LAKE	1,205	119,710.24
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,797	300,918.34
LIBERTY	103	11,607.00
LINCOLN	3,078	373,428.31
MCCONE	66	6,033.35
MADISON	278	26,240.36
MEAGHER	153	16,674.00
MINERAL	1,090	131,719.57
MISSOULA	5,539	589,605.13
MUSSELSHELL	216	25,024.76
PARK	870	86,221.58
PETROLEUM	16	1,560.00
PHILLIPS	322	34,479.45
PONDERA	275	27,211.80
POWDER RIVER	37	4,443.00
POWELL	1,050	114,917.58
PRAIRIE	42	4,925.00
RAVALLI	1,907	211,181.66
RICHLAND	877	107,217.64
ROOSEVELT	509	54,676.20
ROSEBUD	392	45,441.52
SANDERS	1,425	169,143.42
SHERIDAN	184	23,780.72
SILVER BOW	3,256	378,785.71
STILLWATER	437	49,743.19
SWEET GRASS	108	11,087.80
TETON	266	29,856.93
TOOLE	364	41,868.00
TREASURE	29	3,650.00
VALLEY	475	50,454.56
WHEATLAND	102	11,035.95
WIBAUX	51	6,463.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,322	570,219.14
INTRASTATE	54,736	6,016,258.83
INTERSTATE	2,153	572,335.77
TOTAL	56,889	6,588,594.60

TABLE X

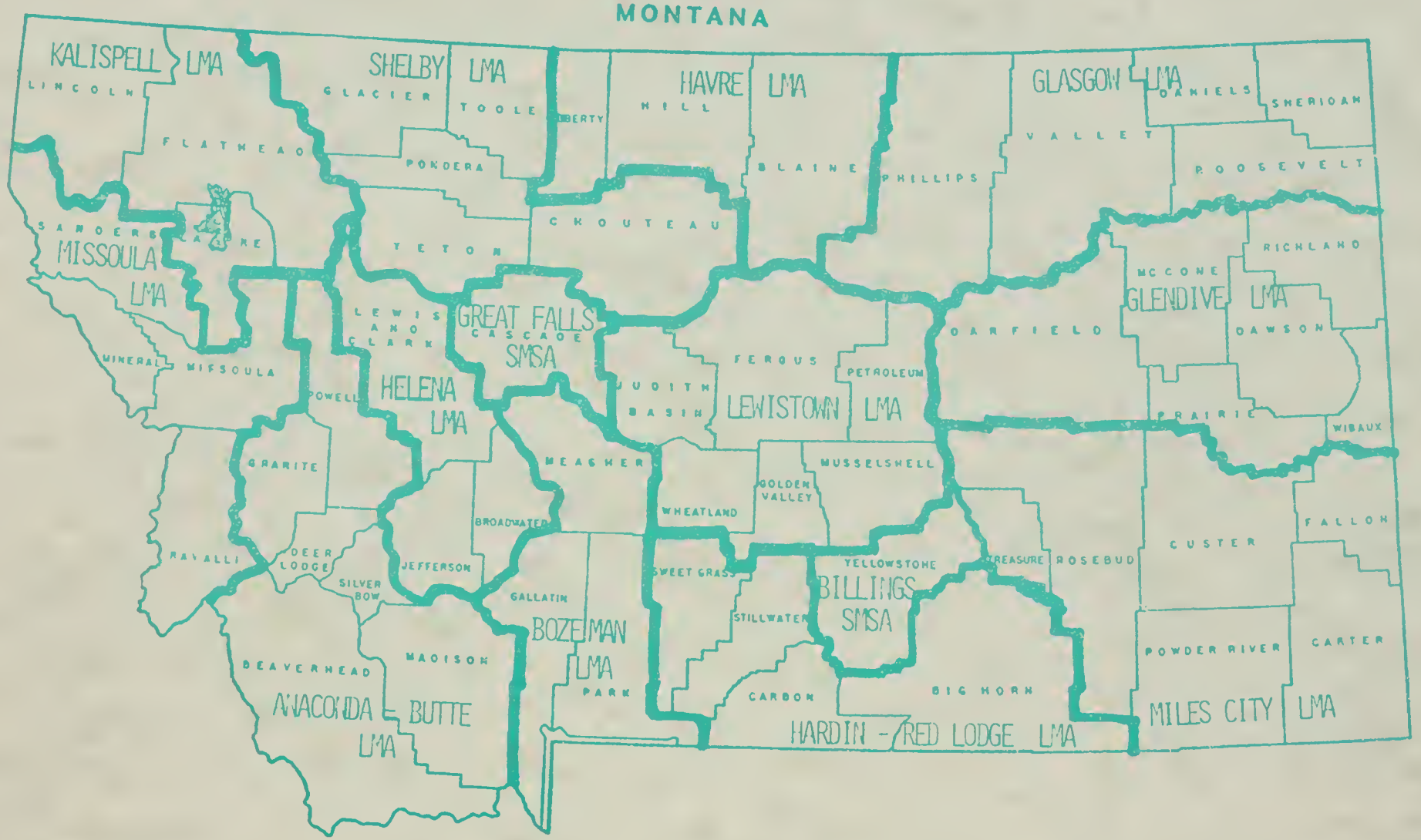
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1982 THRU JUNE 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,785	308,960.56
BIGHORN	3,381	353,848.15
BLAINE	2,117	220,447.80
BROADWATER	1,619	193,554.20
CARBON	2,365	257,568.29
CARTER	111	10,791.00
CASCADE	25,286	2,661,729.25
CHOUTEAU	614	62,327.00
CUSTER	3,315	350,664.37
DANIELS	252	29,062.00
DAWSON	3,378	401,939.87
DEER LODGE	6,519	747,013.32
FALLON	405	45,717.00
FERGUS	4,030	420,950.67
FLATHEAD	36,456	4,104,611.42
GALLATIN	16,240	1,605,518.57
GARFIELD	97	9,540.00
GLACIER	4,901	475,130.53
GOLDEN VALLEY	183	20,470.00
GRANITE	1,246	138,836.97
HILL	5,021	493,083.72
JEFFERSON	3,847	442,443.18
JUDITH BASIN	340	37,145.60
LAKE	7,411	721,106.25
LEWIS AND CLARK	17,268	1,861,358.01
LIBERTY	467	52,317.08
LINCOLN	20,183	2,467,111.63
MCCONE	347	36,075.05
MADISON	1,362	133,706.76
MEAGHER	892	94,919.81
MINERAL	5,589	684,583.22
MISSOULA	34,242	3,604,278.95
MUSSELSHELL	1,350	164,581.21
PARK	4,930	488,006.10
PETROLEUM	61	6,123.00
PHILLIPS	1,949	223,475.76
PONDERA	1,423	142,359.65
POWDER RIVER	179	19,561.00
POWELL	3,747	412,855.32
PRAIRIE	242	29,103.00
RAVALLI	11,191	1,190,615.07
RICHLAND	3,733	449,097.55
ROOSEVELT	2,879	299,811.44
ROSEBUD	3,023	338,424.79
SANDERS	6,883	782,119.37
SHERIDAN	908	118,218.83
SILVER BOW	22,035	2,576,117.37
STILLWATER	2,081	240,154.26
SWEET GRASS	601	63,861.88
TETON	1,460	159,473.87
TOOLE	1,836	213,555.64
TREASURE	164	21,231.00
VALLEY	2,931	307,334.18
WHEATLAND	509	53,589.91
WIBAUX	318	40,957.00
YELLOWSTONE	34,256	3,742,567.64
INTRASTATE	320,948	35,130,372.25
INTERSTATE	12,384	2,278,682.69
TOTAL	333,332	37,409,054.94

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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